Hot Topic: Pressure Ulcers-Bedsores

PREVENTION:

- **❖ IDENTIFY** members at risk such as those who need assistance with mobility (turning, transfers, etc.)
- LIMITED MOBILITY members who spend most or all their time in bed or a chair need to be turned or repositioned every two (2) hours or more frequently as recommended for the individual.
- **❖ WHEELCHAIR** members using wheelchairs for mobility should be repositioned every thirty (30) minutes.
- **★ HEALTH & NUTRITION** good nutrition and hydration (enough fluids) helps maintain healthy skin and blood flow.
- ❖ MOISTURIZE SKIN dry, flaky skin is more likely to breakdown; moisturize dry skin often.
- ❖ **GENTLE CARE** avoid rubbing or scrubbing hard when providing baths and general care. Always lift members carefully without pulling or dragging them across sheets and other surfaces.

SIGNS of a POSSIBLE BEDSORE:

- ***** MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS:
 - **Discolored skin** redness, blanching, or black scabbed areas
 - **Breaks or opening in the skin including peeling**: tailbone and other bony areas (ankles, hips, shoulder blades, etc.) are more at risk for pressure ulcer/bedsore development.
 - Pain or Discomfort: visually check any areas where the member has pain/discomfort.

ACTION ITEMS

- **Call the member's doctor for an appointment whenever you suspect a pressure ulcer/bedsore or area where one might be starting to develop.**
- ❖ Insist on an appointment within 3-5 days not a month later or at the next check-up
- **After the appointment, implement any and all follow-up appointments or recommended treatment immediately.**
 - Specialty or Wound Clinic referrals
- o Nutrition and fluid recommendations including dietician consults if ordered
 - Special Skin Care start all recommendations/orders immediately including lotions, creams, dressings, cushions, or other special equipment such as matresses.
 - Notify the DDD Support Coordinator and/or DDD Nurse whenever a pressure ulcer-bedsore is identified.

Call 9-1-1 immediately for any of the following conditions:

- **♦** Shortness of breath
- **♦** Bleeding
- **♦** Loss of consciousness
- **♦** *Inability to move*

♦ New confusion

♦ Excessive pain

Information Source: NIH - http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmedhealth/PMH0001200/